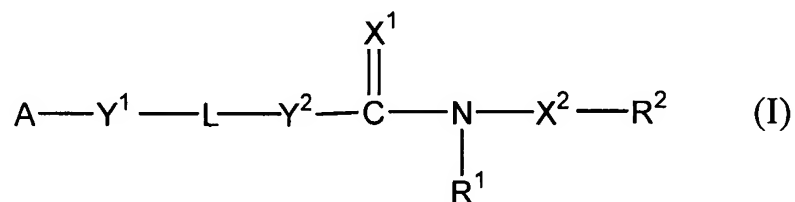


### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

#### Listing of claims:

1. **(Original)** A method of inhibiting sodium ion transport in an airway epithelial cell comprising contacting the cell with a compound including an oxyamide linkage in an amount effective to inhibit sodium ion transport.
2. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is of formula (I):



wherein

A is a cyclic moiety selected from the group consisting of C<sub>3-14</sub> cycloalkyl, 3-14 membered heterocycloalkyl, C<sub>4-14</sub> cycloalkenyl, 3-8 membered heterocycloalkenyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; the cyclic moiety being optionally substituted with alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, aminosulfonyl, or alkylsulfonyl; or A is a saturated branched C<sub>3-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain or an unsaturated branched C<sub>3-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain optionally interrupted by -O-, -S-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -C(O)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>b</sup>)-, -O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -O-SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-O-, or -O-C(O)-O-, where each of R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup>, independently, is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl; each of the saturated and the unsaturated branched hydrocarbon chain being optionally substituted with alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, aminosulfonyl, or alkylsulfonyl;

each of Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup>, independently, is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -S-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>c</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>d</sup>)-, -O-C(O)-O-, or a bond; each of R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup>, independently, being hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl;

L is a straight C<sub>2-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain optionally containing at least one double bond, at least one triple bond, or at least one double bond and one triple bond; said hydrocarbon chain being optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl, halo, amino, nitro, cyano, C<sub>3-5</sub> cycloalkyl, 3-5 membered heterocycloalkyl, monocyclic aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl, or formyl; and further being optionally interrupted by -O-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>e</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>f</sup>)-, or -O-C(O)-O-; each of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup>, independently, being hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, haloalkyl, or an amino protecting group; and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxylalkyl, haloalkyl, or a hydroxyl protecting group;

each of X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup>, independently, is -O-;

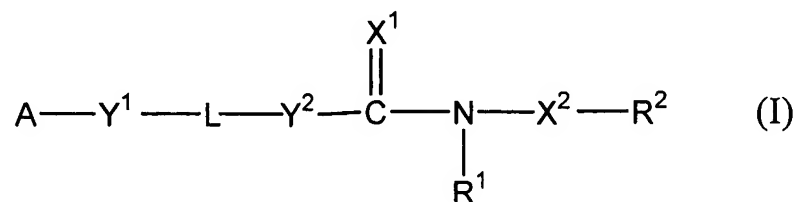
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen.
4. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
5. **(Cancelled)**
6. **(Cancelled)**
7. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein Y<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, or a bond, and Y<sup>2</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, or -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-.
8. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein L is a saturated straight C<sub>4-10</sub> hydrocarbon chain substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, or amino, and further optionally interrupted by -O- or -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-.

9. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein L is an unsaturated straight C<sub>4-8</sub> hydrocarbon chain containing 2-5 double bonds optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, and further being optionally interrupted by -O- or -N(R<sup>g</sup>)-, where R<sup>g</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl.
10. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein L is -(CH=CH)<sub>m</sub>- where m is 2 or 3, L being optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, and further being optionally interrupted by -O- or -N(R<sup>g</sup>)-.
11. **(Original)** The method of claim 2, wherein A is phenyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, or pyridyl.
12. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, wherein A is phenyl optionally substituted with alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, or amino.
13. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the cells are contacted with the compound in vivo.
14. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the cells are contacted with the compound in vitro.
15. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoylhydroxamic acid.
16. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is 7-phenyl-2,4,6-heptatrienoylhydroxamic acid.
17. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is trichostatin.
18. **(Original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is SAHA.

19. **(Currently Amended)** A method of treating lung disease in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal ~~an effective amount of~~ a compound including an oxyamide linkage in an amount effective to inhibit sodium ion transport.

20. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is of formula (I):



wherein

A is a cyclic moiety selected from the group consisting of C<sub>3-14</sub> cycloalkyl, 3-14 membered heterocycloalkyl, C<sub>4-14</sub> cycloalkenyl, 3-8 membered heterocycloalkenyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; the cyclic moiety being optionally substituted with alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, aminosulfonyl, or alkylsulfonyl; or A is a saturated branched C<sub>3-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain or an unsaturated branched C<sub>3-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain optionally interrupted by -O-, -S-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -C(O)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>a</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>a</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>b</sup>)-, -O-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -O-SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-O-, or -O-C(O)-O-, where each of R<sup>a</sup> and R<sup>b</sup>, independently, is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl; each of the saturated and the unsaturated branched hydrocarbon chain being optionally substituted with alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, hydroxylalkyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, aminosulfonyl, or alkylsulfonyl;

each of Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup>, independently, is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -S-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>c</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>c</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>d</sup>)-, -O-C(O)-O-, or a bond; each of R<sup>c</sup> and R<sup>d</sup>, independently, being hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl;

L is a straight C<sub>2-12</sub> hydrocarbon chain optionally containing at least one double bond, at least one triple bond, or at least one double bond and one triple bond; said hydrocarbon chain being optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl,

halo, amino, nitro, cyano, C<sub>3-5</sub> cycloalkyl, 3-5 membered heterocycloalkyl, monocyclic aryl, 5-6 membered heteroaryl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyl, or formyl; and further being optionally interrupted by -O-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-C(O)-O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>e</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>e</sup>)-C(O)-N(R<sup>f</sup>)-, or -O-C(O)-O-; each of R<sup>e</sup> and R<sup>f</sup>, independently, being hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, or haloalkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, hydroxylalkyl, hydroxyl, haloalkyl, or an amino protecting group; and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxylalkyl, haloalkyl, or a hydroxyl protecting group;

each of X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup>, independently, is -O-;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

21. **(Original)** The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is 5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoylhydroxamic acid.

22. **(Original)** The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is 7-phenyl-2,4,6-heptatrienoylhydroxamic acid.

23. **(Original)** The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is trichostatin.

24. **(Original)** The method of claim 19, wherein the compound is SAHA.

25. **(Original)** The method of claim 19, wherein the lung disease is cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, acute bronchitis, or chronic bronchitis.

26. **(Original)** A method of treating cystic fibrosis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoylhydroxamic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

27. **(Original)** A method of treating cystic fibrosis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 7-phenyl-2,4,6-heptatrienoylhydroxamic acid, or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

28. **(Original)** A method of treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoylhydroxamic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

29. **(Original)** A method of treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 7-phenyl-2,4,6-heptatrienoylhydroxamic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30. **(Original)** A method of treating asthma, acute bronchitis, or chronic bronchitis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienoylhydroxamic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

31. **(Original)** A method of treating asthma, acute bronchitis, or chronic bronchitis in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of 7-phenyl-2,4,6-heptatrienoylhydroxamic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.